

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Aug. 27.—Electrolytic copper, \$18.00 at 18.50; silver, 47 1-8c; lead, \$4.50.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1915.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION
TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Generally Fair
Tonight and Saturday; Not Much
Change in Temperature.

Forty-fifth Year—No. 197.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

FRENCH CONTINUE AIR RAIDS ON WAR FACTORIES OF GERMANS

Bombs Dropped on a Plant Where Asphyxiating Gases Are Being Made—More German Trenches in the Vosges Captured—Teutons Gain Possession of the Ninth Fortress in Russia and Take Prisoners.

London, Aug. 27, 12:27 p. m.—The British steamer Palmgrove has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

The Russians, falling back under German pressure along the line from the east of Kovno southward to Grodno, have evacuated the fortress of Olita, 30 miles south of Kovno.

The retreat of the Russians toward the Niemen in the region to the south of Olita is being harassed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces.

General von Gallwitz reports the capture of 3500 prisoners and five machine guns.

In the fighting to the southeast of Mitau in Courland and east of Kovno, 2450 prisoners, four cannons and three machine guns were taken.

Material advances are claimed for the Teutonic army operating in the vicinity of Brest-Litovsk, the capture of which by the Germans was announced yesterday.

A French aviator has dropped ten shells on a German factory for making asphyxiating gases at Dornach, Paris reports.

French aeroplane squadrons have bombed the railway stations at Muelheim in Baden, and at Ivory and Clerges in the Vosges. They also have dropped explosives on St. Bausant and Essey, in the Woivre district.

German airmen have made an attack with bombs on Clearmont-en-Arnone.

The French front north of Sondernach in the Vosges has been straightened by the taking of several trenches which the Germans tried in vain to capture. The French war office claims another strike of German planes in South Wales again threatens to cause a coal shortage in the British Isles.

Already 25,000 miners have gone out. The miners are dissatisfied with the arbitration award following the recent strike.

Latest news from the Dardanelles comes through the war office at Constantinople, which reports the repulse of weak attacks against the Turkish left wing at Seddul-Bahr.

The sinking of the British steamer Palmgrove, presumably by a German submarine, is reported by London. The crew was saved.

The first reported act of the Venizelos ministry in reaching an agreement for greater trade privileges between Greece and the powers of the quadruple entente, with prohibition against re-exportation of Turkey, is commented upon in Paris as auguring well for the allies.

French Official Report.
Paris, Aug. 27, 2:30 p. m.—French aviators continue their activities against certain positions of the Germans in the eastern portion of the French line, according to an announcement made today by the French war office. German aviators also are taking offensive measures in this territory.

The text of the statement follows: "In the sector to the north of Arras, the artillery firing last night was less violent but it was very spirited in the vicinity of Roye and on the plateau between the Oise and the Aisne."

"In the Champagne district in front of Auberville-Sur-Sulpe, an offensive German reconnaissance, was repulsed."

"In the Argonne there has been reported nothing more than fighting by means of mines in which we had the advantage."

"In the Vosges, to the north of Sondernach, we have straightened our front and accelerated our installation on the mountain top between Sondernach and Landersbach. This we did by taking possession of several German trenches. A counter attack on the part of the enemy was completely repulsed."

"During the night of August 26, our aviators bombed St. Bausant and Essey, in the Woivre district. In the Argonne section, the railway stations at Ivory and Clerges also were bombed by French aeroplanes. This followed an attempt on the part of the German aviators on Clermont-en-Arnone. The bombs thrown down on this position, however, by the Germans caused no damage."

"During the night of August 26-27 a French aviator threw down ten shells on a factory at Dornach, where the Germans have been manufacturing asphyxiating gases."

"During the morning of today a French squadron of aeroplanes bombed the railroad station and the electric power house at Muelheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. All the aviators returned unharmed."

Russians Driven Back.
London, Aug. 27, 12:27 p. m.—The Austro-German invaders have not

Turkey and to permit free transport and access to Greek territory to all goods destined for Bulgaria and Serbia.

Parties of the entente allies comment upon this first act of the Venizelos cabinet as a good augury for future actions.

Swiss Arrested.
Marseilles, Aug. 27, via Paris, 3:40 p. m.—Henry Schwitzer, a Swiss, has been arrested here charged with trading with the enemy. The police charge that during the last year Schwitzer has done an expert business with Germany through Switzerland amounting to 3,000,000 francs.

Pfenning Pieces.
Berlin, Aug. 27, via London, 3:15 p. m.—The Bundesrath has passed a law provided for the coinage of five pfenning pieces (1-4 cents). The demand for five pfenning pieces is great, especially because they are in circulation in the hostile territory occupied by Germany.

Allies Are Repulsed.
Constantinople, Aug. 27, via London, 8:25 a. m.—An official statement issued here says:

"Weak hostile forces which attacked our left wing at Seddul-Bahr were repulsed. Otherwise there is no change."

INVASION OF THIS COUNTRY

Part of a War Game Now Being Played in New York State.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A week of war practice upon which the regiment of business and professional men at the camp of instruction embarked today constitutes a part of an elaborate theoretical war with a European power.

War was theoretically declared by the European power yesterday and the commander of the first brigade at Plattsburg received information that the Red army of invasion had crossed the Canadian border, seized the railroad junction at Rouse's Point, N. Y., and had taken Malone, N. Y.

The commander of the Blue army of defense, of which the business men's regiment is a part, decided to advance against the enemy at Rouse's Point before he could be reinforced from Malone.

Between 5000 and 6000 men will figure in the maneuver.

BISHOP SHOT BY DEMENTED PRIEST

Right Rev. Patrick R. Heffron Is Killed in His Library.

Winona, Minn., Aug. 27.—Right Rev. Patrick R. Heffron, bishop of the Winona diocese, was shot this morning in his library at Terrace Heights, by Rev. Father Al Leches, a demented priest who had been spending the past week at St. Mary's College, diocesan headquarters here, seeking an appointment which Bishop Heffron had refused to give him.

The priest entered the library as the bishop was reading and, without warning, drew a revolver and shot twice at the bishop. One wound took effect in the right side of the chest. The other wound was a flesh wound in the hip. The attending physicians, although admitting the chest wound is serious, feel hopeful for the bishop's recovery, if complications do not set in.

After the shooting, Father Leches returned to his room in St. Mary's College and locked himself in. He was arrested later by Sheriff Barr and Chief of Police Huck who forced an entrance. The would-be assassin was locked up in the Winona county jail. He is 43 years of age, of French birth and came to this country in 1893.

BANQUET GIVEN FOR RIGHT REV. GLASS

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 27.—More than a score of prominent business and professional men and members of the clergy representing many denominations attended a banquet here last night given in honor of the Right Rev. Joseph S. Glass of this city, who was consecrated bishop of the Roman Catholic church of Salt Lake last Tuesday. The committee in charge of the banquet was headed by former United States Senator Frank P. Flint. Letters were read from United States Senators George Sutherland and Reed Smoot and Governor Spry of Utah. Dr. Glass was for fourteen years pastor of St. Vincent's parish in Los Angeles.

HONOLULU TO HAVE COALING PLANT

Honolulu, Aug. 27.—A contract was closed here today with the C. W. Hunt of New York City for the construction in Honolulu harbor of a coaling plant for vessels to have a capacity of 165,000 tons.

The plant, according to the contract will represent an investment of \$1,000,000 and will have two towers each with a capacity for handling 250 tons per hour. It will be unequalled in size by any plant on the Pacific, with the exception of the coaling plant at Panama.

FOUR PERISH IN A PRESIDIO FIRE

Daughter of Sen. Warren of Wyoming and Three Children Burned.

WIFE OF GEN. PERSHING

Flames Extinguished Before Firemen Make Shocking Discovery of Dead

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Frances Warren Pershing, wife of Brigadier General John J. Pershing, U. S. A., and three of her four children were suffocated to death in their quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco early today. Their bodies were badly burned. A Mrs. Boswell, a relative, and her two children escaped, as did Warren Pershing, five years old, and three servants. The dead children are Helen, Anne and Margaret, all under eight years of age.

Mrs. Pershing is a daughter of Senator Warren of Wyoming. Her husband, commanding the Eighth brigade, United States Infantry, is at El Paso, Texas, in charge of the border troops.

The fire is believed to have been caused by a night lamp, although this was said to be only a conjecture.

A burst of flame from the roof of the general's big two-story frame house, which stands on the parade ground directly in front of the headquarters of the Presidio, was the first indication of trouble. The presidio fire department rushed to the house, and believing that the occupants had all escaped, centered their energies on the flames.

Only those on the roof of the house were burned. When the firemen entered to look over the damage they found the mother and her three little girls. The boy, Warren, Mrs. Boswell, and her children, and three servants, slept in other parts of the house.

The house occupied by the Pershings was the best property of the collection of old frame buildings scattered about the main post and cantonments of the Presidio. Many of these were built as temporary barracks at the time of the Spanish-American war and still are occupied. Their shed-like appearance was renovated somewhat at the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition by a coat of paint but they remained devoid of ordinary comforts, and utterly inadequate to accommodate the troops.

Only those on the main post had electric lights. Efforts to have them replaced by modern fireproof buildings have met with small success, although the new artillery post, Fort Winfield Scott, at the western edge of the Presidio, and some other buildings and the cavalry stables, are of modern construction.

General and Mrs. Pershing were married at Cheyenne, Wyo., January 26, 1905. The general's career was among the most remarkable in the army's records. Graduated from West Point in 1886, he fought in the Indian wars of those days, but the outbreak of the Spanish-American war found him still a captain. He was promoted from a captain to brigadier general, with the support of President Roosevelt, in 1906, and has since conducted several campaigns, including one against the Moros in 1913, which won him considerable recognition.

Mrs. Pershing was devoted to her home and children and also took an active interest in suffrage and other women's movements.

Mrs. Boswell was the first of the people in the house to discover the fire. She was aroused by the smoke and awakened her children and called to Mrs. Pershing. Then she opened the door from her room to the hall. A gust of smoke drove her back and she saw flames in the hallway. She took her children to the stairway but found it cut off by fire, and retreated through her room to the roof of the front porch.

The noise of the flames by this time had aroused Lieutenant Eugene Satch, Twenty-first Infantry, Private C. J. Hazlett, and another soldier who broke in doors in the house. Then Mrs. Boswell, from the porch roof, threw her two children, Phillip and James, 3 and 6 years old, to the men below, still calling to Mrs. Pershing and jumping herself. Her maid previously had jumped and been caught. Mrs. Boswell fell in a flower bed, wrenching her back. She was taken to the Presidio hospital.

In the corner of the house most burned, the rescuers found Mrs. Pershing dead on the floor with her arms across one of the children, who was on the bed. On another bed was another child; the third lay on the floor. The bodies of all were considerably burned.

The board of inquiry found that two grate fires had been burning in the house last night. A hole was found burned in the ceiling of the dining room which was taken to indicate that live coals might have fallen from the grate on the second floor and burned through. The course of the fire was from the dining room into a large hall and up a stairway to the second floor.

Lieutenant Boswell, whose wife escaped, is in Georgia on sick leave. Apparently Mrs. Pershing, aroused by the smoke and possibly by Mrs. Boswell's repeated efforts to awaken her, both from the hall and the front porch roof, had gone through the smoke and fire to the room where Helen and Anne slept and brought them with her. Warren's room was inaccessible to her.

The origin of the fire had not been determined today. Apparently it started in the dining room on the

OPENS EXHIBIT OF PERSIA AT FAIR

Mirza Ali Kuli Khan and wife.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Future relations between the United States and Germany were regarded much more hopefully here today than for many weeks.

Administration officials believed indications from Berlin that the imperial government was striving to adjust difficulties growing out of Germany's submarine warfare presaged an ultimate peaceful settlement.

The feeling of confidence in official circles was due to two things. One was assurances by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and the other Ambassador Gerard's report from Berlin, which outlined the substance of a conference with Foreign Minister Von Jagow, confirming unofficial advice that Germany prior to the sinking of the Arabic, had adopted a policy designed to settle completely the whole submarine problem.

A Notable Victory.
London, Aug. 27, 1:53 p. m.—Cable dispatches reporting the statement yesterday of Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington, to Secretary Lansing that German submarine commanders had been ordered to attack no more merchantmen without warning, are displayed prominently today in the London newspapers. The Westminster Gazette says:

"If Count von Bernstorff is speaking with full authority, the American government can claim to have won a very notable victory."

The English View.
London, Aug. 27, 12:29 a. m.—"It is suggested that the American government will be satisfied if commanders of German submarines always warn passenger vessels and place their passengers in boats before sinking vessels," says the Spectator. "We do not believe for a moment that America would consent to this caricature of satisfying international law and humane customs."

"Imagine placing women and children in small boats sixty miles from land in a high winter sea and piercing cold and saying that their safety was provided for! Now we are sure that Germany means to prevent America from taking action of some kind she will have to change her policy drastically."

Exports Now Exceed Those of Any of the Other Countries.
Washington, Aug. 27.—The United States, for the first time in its history, now leads the world as an exporter.

Figures made public today by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce show that American exports in the fiscal year ended June 30 last totaled \$2,768,600,000 compared with \$2,170,100,000 for the United Kingdom—the next largest exporter. This was an increase of 17 per cent in the case of the United States when compared with last year and a decrease of thirty per cent for the United Kingdom.

American exports included domestic products valued at \$2,716,200,000 against \$2,239,700,000 in 1914; and foreign products, \$52,400,000 against \$34,900,000 in the preceding year. British exports included British and Irish products, \$1,744,000,000 against \$2,557,200,000 in 1914; and foreign and colonial produce, \$426,000,000 compared with \$526,500,000 in 1914.

REPARATION IS NOW PROMISED

German Government Orders Attacks on Passenger Ships Discontinued.

TO CHANGE WARFARE

Submarines Not to Sink Peaceful Merchant Ships Without Warning.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador acting on instructions from Berlin, notified Secretary Lansing that "full satisfaction" would be given to the United States for the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic. The ambassador explained that Germany would make leave to a mere disavowal, if it is found the Arabic was sunk without warning.

Count von Bernstorff called at the state department early and conferred with Secretary Lansing nearly half an hour. It has been suggested that perhaps Germany was ready also to make reparation for the Americans lost on the Lusitania, but that subject did not come up at today's conference. The disposition of the German embassy is to take up one step at a time.

The minister did not make public the extent of the instructions from Berlin on which he acted, but it was understood they coincided entirely with the statement of the German chancellor in the Associated Press' dispatches from Berlin yesterday, ex-

pressing the willingness of the German government to make fullest reparation, if it is shown finally that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning.

So far, the German admiralty has received no report from its submarines which were operating in the Arabic's vicinity. Further communications now are expected from Berlin to the German ambassador and to the state department from Ambassador Gerard which will advance the negotiations to a point where attacks on passenger-carrying ships will be definitely discontinued, at least while the subject is under further discussion.

The crisis between the two countries now is regarded as having passed into the realm of diplomacy.

The German ambassador frankly stated, after his interview with Mr. Lansing, that his instructions embodied the declaration by the Berlin government that it would give full satisfaction to the American government. That, he declared, meant much more than a disavowal. Of course, he said, the giving of satisfaction would depend upon the circumstances of the attack upon the Arabic. The German government did not know yet, he said, whether the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine and without warning, but, if investigation proves that to have been the case, Germany will make full reparation.

The ambassador said he believed the negotiations over the Arabic would be followed by negotiations over the Lusitania in view of the official statement in Berlin that a submarine policy satisfactory to the United States would be announced.

Count von Bernstorff said he did not see the message sent to the state department by Ambassador Gerard.

It is known, however, that Ambassador Gerard's dispatch agrees with Count von Bernstorff's advice that submarine commanders have been instructed to attack no more peaceful merchant ships without warning.

The American government, nevertheless, will press for a clearing up of the entire submarine controversy before it will consider the Arabic and Lusitania incidents closed.

President Wilson plans to remain in Washington, however, until the controversy is finally cleared up.

Washington Hopeful.
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NINTH FORTRESS HAS NOW FALLEN

Germans Capture All But One of Russia's Strong Positions.

OLITA IS EVACUATED

On Principal Railroad Connecting Western Russia With the Capital.

Berlin, Aug. 27, via London, 3:30 p. m.—The Russian fortress of Olita on the Niemen river, 30 miles south of Kovno, has been evacuated. Official announcement to this effect was made here today.

In all the wide sweep of Russian territory south of the Baltic provinces which has been ordered during the great Austro-German offensive movement, the fortress of Grodno is now the only strongly defended position remaining in the hands of the Russians. Olita was on the principal Russian line of defense, midway between Kovno, already in the hands of the Germans. It is about 50 miles southwest of the important railroad center of Vilna which is on the direct trunk line to Petrograd.

Olita is the ninth important fortress to fall before the invaders in the last three weeks.

NO STARVATION IN MEXICO CITY

General Carranza Preparing to Move Headquarters to the Capital.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the state department today said that furniture and documents belonging to the Carranza government were being sent to Mexico City. Officials here expected to hear that Carranza would leave for Mexico City in the near future.

General Carranza's inquiry as to whether the Pan-American diplomats, in appealing to him for a peace conference, were acting personally or with the sanction of their respective governments, will be answered today. Officials stated that Carranza would be informed that they were acting with authority of their respective governments.

General Carranza today cabled his agency here saying:

"It is utterly untrue that a ny deaths from starvation are taking place in Mexico City. The food situation has grown steadily better from the date of General Gonzales' occupation to the present time."

General Carranza will move his capital to Mexico City, Sunday. All the departments of his government, except the office of foreign affairs and interior, already have been moved from Vera Cruz to Mexico City and the remaining departments will go with General Carranza himself.

President Wilson's appeal to the Mexicans for peace, especially referred to Mexico City as the place where the capital of any government applying for recognition must be established. Carranza's move was regarded in Latin circles as one of the steps in his effort to obtain recognition by the United States.

Carranza's reply to the Pan-American peace appeal had not reached here today.

General Scott Departs.
El Paso, Texas, Aug. 27.—Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, planned to start back to Washington late today. General Scott came to El Paso August 10 and secured the consent of General Francisco Villa to the Mexican peace conference suggested by Secretary Lansing and the Pan-American diplomats.

SEVEN GERMANS ARE ARRESTED

Have a Narrow Escape From the Hands of the Italian Reservists.

Barcelona, Aug. 27, via Paris, 2 a. m.—Seven Germans were arrested last night on board the steamer Regina Helena, at the request of the French consul, as they were about to sail for Italy. It is alleged the prisoners had false passports and intended to try to reach Germany through Italy. One of the crew of the steamer was a former member of the crew of the famous German cruiser Emden, who escaped from the British and reached Lisbon.

The police had some difficulty in protecting the Germans from other passengers on the steamer, mostly Italian reservists returning from America.

Nantes, Aug. 27, via Paris, 4:50 a. m.—The marine court has ordered that Captain Jousseau of the steamship Champagne, which was wrecked recently while entering the harbor of St. Nazaire, be suspended from his command for a week.

The court held that although a captain is bound to hand over control of his ship to pilots when entering port, he nevertheless remains responsible.

Hermitage Coupon

Cut out this coupon and buy as many tickets as you want for 15 cents each to the Hermitage and back. They are good for any day in August, 1915, except Sundays. For sale only at The Standard Office. Get up your picnic parties this month.